



Practice makes perfect

New Hello! 3



كتاب العمالقة

الصف الثالث الاعدادي

الفصل الدراسي الثاني

3rd Prep
Second term





Lessons 1-2

Our World

Unit 7



Key Vocabulary

| | | | | | |
|-----------|------------|------------|-----------------|------------|------------------------|
| coastal | ساحلي | rainforest | غابة استوائية | orangutan | انسان الغابة |
| grassland | أرض عشبية | research | بحث علمي - يبحث | turtle | سلحفاة |
| polar | قطبي | desert | صحراء | polar bear | الدب القطبي |
| wetland | أرض رطبة | frog | ضفدع | caracal | كاراكال (نوع من القطط) |
| rain | تمطر - مطر | lake | بحيرة | habitat | موطن |
| areas | مناطق | Earth | الأرض | ocean | محيط |

Prefixes/ suffixes

Examples

المقاطع البادئة والناهية

أمثلة

| | | | |
|------|-------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|
| -ing | تحول الكلمة لصفة أو اسم | interesting - exciting | شيق - مثير |
| -ern | تحول الكلمة لصفة | western - eastern | غربي - شرقي |
| -al | تحول الفعل لصفة | coastal - national - natural | ساحلي - قومي - طبيعي |

Vocabulary Building

Synonyms = المترادفات

Antonyms ✕ المتضادات

| | | | | |
|-------------|------|-----------------------|-----------------|------|
| modern | حديث | new | old - nonmodern | قديم |
| difficult | صعب | hard | easy | سهل |
| beautiful | جميل | handsome - attractive | ugly | قبيح |
| build | يبنى | create - make | destroy | يدمر |
| large | كبير | big - giant | little - small | صغير |
| interesting | شيق | exciting | boring | ممل |
| far | بعيد | remote | near | قريب |



Definitions

| | | |
|---------------|---------------|--|
| grassland | ارض عشبية | a large natural area of land which is mostly grass |
| rainforest | غابة استوائية | these habitats have a lot of trees.They are usually very hot and have a lot of rain. |
| wetland | أرض رطبة | an area of land that is often flooded by water |
| polar | قطبي | describing things to do with the North or South Poles |
| coastal | ساحلي | describing or belonging to land that is next to the sea |
| caracal | كاراكال | a wild cat with long legs and big ears that lives in Africa and Asia |
| oasis | واحة | an area in the desert where you can find water |
| surrounded by | محاط بـ | everywhere around you |
| fill | يملأ | make something full, so there is no space for any more of something |
| shape | شكل | the form made by the outside of something,for example a square, circle,triangle,etc. |
| orangutan | انسان الغابة | a large animal with long red hair and long arms, which lives in the trees of Indonesia |
| habitat | موطن | the natural home of an animal or plant |
| polar bear | الدب القطبي | a large, white bear which lives on the ice of the Arctic |
| wonder | يتعجب | something that makes you feel it is beautiful or amazing |

Extra Vocabulary

| | | | | | |
|----------|-------------|---------------|-----------------|------------|----------------|
| national | قومي - وطني | fact file | ملف حقائق | appearance | مظهر خارجي |
| cover | يغطي | environment | بيئة | unusually | على غير العادة |
| natural | طبيعي | litter | قمامة | meteorite | نيزك |
| wonders | عجائب | bin | سلة مهملات | natural | طبيعي |
| list | قائمة | destroy | يهدم | triangle | مثلث |
| visitors | زوار | local people | السكان المحليين | pollute | يلوث |
| continue | يستمر | volunteers | المتطوعين | beautiful | جميلة |
| contain | يحتوي على | shooting star | شهاب | different | مختلف |



| | | | | | |
|-----------|--------------|----------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| shapes | أشكال | protect | يحمي | oasis/oases | واحة / واحات |
| bright | لامع | mountain | جبل | fence | سور |
| palm tree | نخلة | field | حقل | newsagents | بائعي الصحف |
| factory | مصنع | magazine | مجلة | furniture | أثاث المنزل |
| wildlife | حياة برية | wind | رياح | interesting | شيق |
| location | موقع | believe | يعتقد | western | غربي |
| describe | يصف | paint | يلون - يدهن | road | طريق |
| date | تاريخ - بلحة | basket | سلة | cause | يسبب |

Prepositions & Expressions

| | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| at the top of | على قمة ... | at the bottom of | أسفل |
| surrounded by | محاط بـ | is called | يُسمى / يُدعى |
| cut down | يقطع | filled with | ممتلئ بـ |
| a piece of | قطعة من | at different times | في أوقات مختلفة |
| look like | يشبه | three-hour drive | لمدة ثلاث ساعات بالسيارة |
| sleep standing up | ينام واقفاً | in the middle of | في منتصف |
| easy to reach | سهل الوصول اليه | take its name from | يأخذ اسمه من |
| be known as | يعرف بـ | cut out of the rock | قطع من الصخر |
| half of | نصف من | covered by | مغطاة بـ |
| on the side of | على جانب ال ... | change at | تتغير في |

Conjugation of irregular verbs

Present

Past

P.P.

| | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------|
| lay | تضع بيضاً | laid | laid |
| find | يجد | found | found |
| build | يبني | built | built |
| sell | يبيع | sold | sold |
| grow | يزرع | grew | grown |
| make into | يحول الى | made into | made into |
| fall into | يسقط في | fell into | fallen into |
| think | يعتقد | thought | thought |



Language Notes

1. These

هؤلاء للجمع القريب

This

هذا للمفرد القريب

ex These habitats are always cold.

- This habitat is often hot.

2. because

لأن ويأتي بعدها جملة كاملة

because of

بسبب ويأتي بعدها اما (اسم) او (ing + فعل)

ex Fewer magazines are sold today by newsagents because of the internet.

Fewer magazines are sold today by newsagents because people read news online.

3. date

له معاني كثيرة

إذا جاء كاسم ، فإنه يعني (التاريخ أو بلحة) ويأتي كفعل بمعنى (يحدد التاريخ).

date back

يرجع تاريخه الى

ex The dates are sold in many shops in the area.

Please write your name, address, and date of birth on the form.

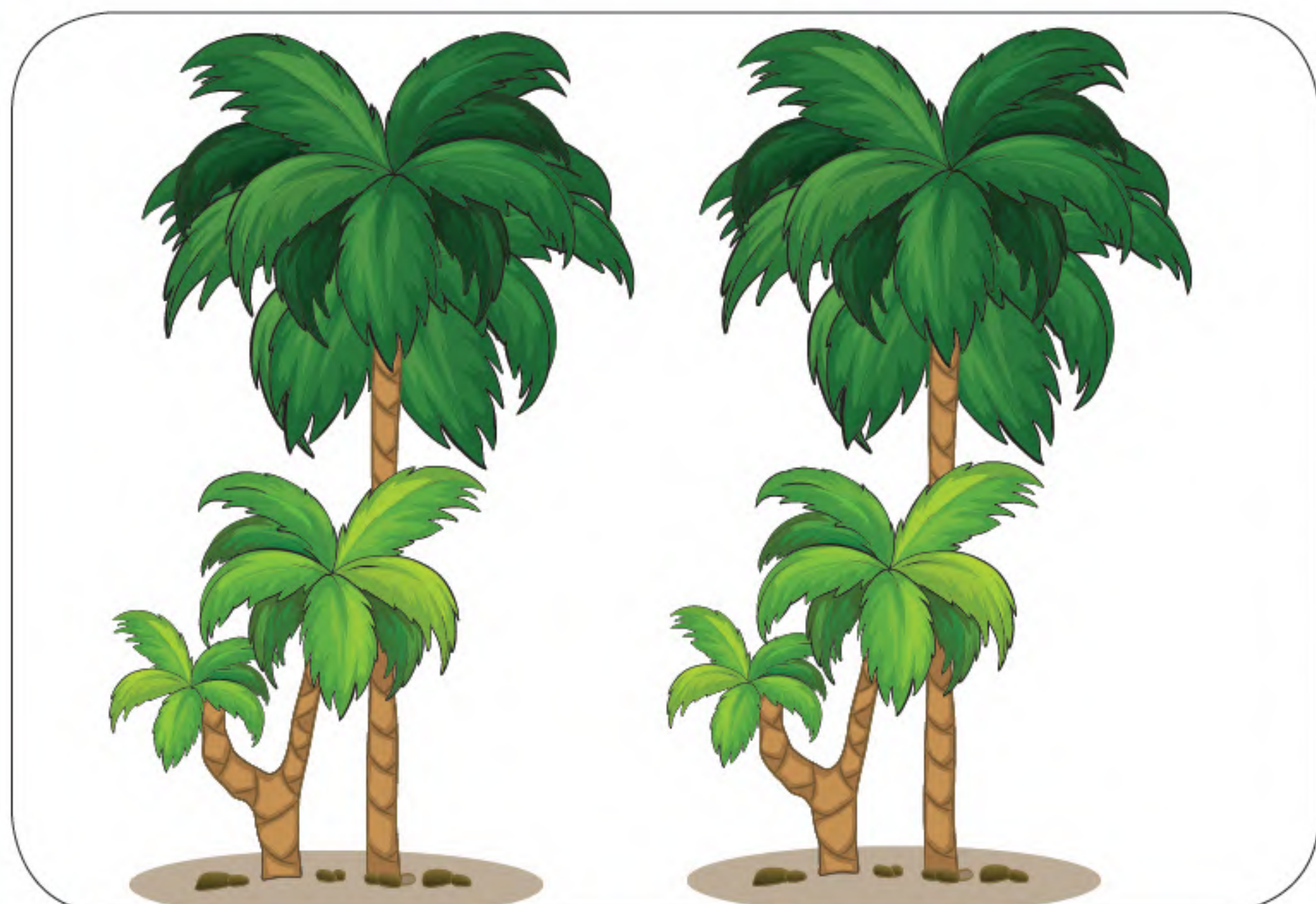
The letter isn't dated so we can't tell when it was written.

The house dates back to the 17th century.



Reading

lesson 2 WB page 71



The Kharga Oasis is surrounded by desert, far from the River Nile. It is visited by more and more tourists every year. Hundreds of date palm trees are grown here. The dates are sold in many shops in the area.


You can also fill your bags with the baskets, shoes and furniture that are also made from the date palm trees. The Kharga Oasis is one of Egypt's natural wonders!



Read the online article quickly and discuss the questions in pairs.

Natural wonders of Egypt

Egypt is visited by more than 14 million tourists every year. We have made a **list** of the **natural** wonders of Egypt that we think **visitors** should know about.

| | White Desert National Park | AlNayzak Lake | Gebel Elba |
|---|--|--|--|
| Where ? | This huge desert starts on the western side of the River Nile and continues into Libya. | This natural lake is a three-hour drive from Hurghada. | This national park is surrounded by grasslands , between the Red Sea coast and the mountains. |
| What ?  | It contains five oases , with rocks that the wind has made into strange shapes . | The lake is called the Shooting Star by locals , because it is believed that a piece of a star (a meteorite) fell into it. The lake is cut out of the rock in the shape of an eye and is filled with the bright blue water of the Red Sea. | This national park takes its name from the mountain in the middle of it. |
| Why is it a wonder? | The colours change at different times of day, and make them beautiful to look at. | It is described by visitors as one of the best places to dive and swim. | It is unusually green and home to many animals and birds. However, as it isn't easy to reach , it isn't visited often. Its location should help to protect the wildlife there. |



Exercise on vocabulary



1 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d .

1. It is an interesting story. The word “interesting” can be replaced by “.....”.
a. sad b. exciting c. boring d. bad
2. The noun “coast” can be an adjective by adding
a. -al b. -er c. -ful d. -ed
3. **WB** habitats usually have large green areas and no mountains.
a. Desert b. Coastal c. Grassland d. Mountain
4. **SB** The lake is ‘the Shooting Star’.
a. grown b. sold c. laid d. called
5. **WB** habitats have a lot of trees. They are usually very hot and have a lot of rain.
a. Polar b. Mountain c. Rainforest d. Coastal
6. The opposite of “build” is “.....”.
a. create b. do c. destroy d. make
7. **WB** There is not always rain in the habitats, but there is always a lot of water.
a. wetland b. mountain c. polar d. desert
8. **WB** habitats are always cold and are often covered by ice.
a. Forest b. Rainforest c. Desert d. Polar
9. The words “.....” and “old” are opposites.
a. coastal b. natural c. modern d. ancient
10. **WB** habitats are next to the sea or the ocean. You often find rocks there.
a. Desert b. Polar c. Coastal d. Forest
11. **WB** The new hotel on the beach is an interesting It looks like a ship!
a. shooting star b. shape c. meteorite d. star
12. **WB** Mr Tarek’s house is by trees. It is very difficult to see from the road.
a. wondered b. laid c. surrounded d. liked
13. **WB** The farmer built a big fence around his fields to his animals.
a. fill b. sell c. cook d. protect
14. **WB** Remember to your bottles with water before we go to the desert.
a. paint b. fill c. make d. do
15. **WB** I think that the internet is a of modern technology.
a. wonder b. oasis c. bottle d. desert
16. **WB** Siwa is a very famous in Egypt.
a. furniture b. date c. fields d. oasis





Grammar

1 Present Simple Tense

نستخدم المضارع البسيط للحديث عن عادات متكررة أو حقائق ثابتة.

١ إذا كان الفاعل جمع (اسم أو ضمير)

I - We - You - They

الفعل في صيغة المصدر

don't + مصدر الفعل

تكملة
الجملة

ex I **play** football every day.

- I **don't play** football every day.

٢ إذا كان الفاعل مفرد أو اسماً مفرداً غائباً.

He - She - It

s / es / ies الفعل مضاف له

doesn't + مصدر الفعل

تكملة
الجملة

ex He **has** lunch at 3 o'clock.

- He **doesn't have** lunch at 3 o'clock.

- ظروف التكرار : تستخدم كعلامة من علامات المضارع البسيط

| | | | | | |
|--|--------|-----------|---------|----------|-----------------------|
| always | دائماً | sometimes | أحياناً | usually | عادة |
| often | غالباً | never | أبداً | v. to be | موقعهم قبل الفعل وبعد |
| كل (يوم / اسبوع / شهر / سنة) تأتي في آخر الجملة (every (day , week , month , year) | | | | | |

صيغة الاستفهام Interrogative

لعمل سؤال في زمن المضارع البسيط :

? فعل في المصدر + فاعل + Do/Does / ? فعل في المصدر + فاعل + Wh + do/does

ex Where **does** he **live**? - Do they **have** a villa? - No, they **don't**.

2 The Present Simple Passive

المبني للمجهول في زمن المضارع البسيط : اذا بدأت الجملة بـ (المفعول) نستخدم هذه الصيغة:

الفاعل + by + p.p. + am / is/ are (not) + مفعول

ex These areas **are known** as polar habitats. - Warm, wet areas **are called** a rainforest.



- Egypt **is visited by** more than 14 million tourists.

لعمل سؤال في المبني للمجهول .

Wh + is/are + object + P.P.?

ex Are these areas **known** as polar habitats? - What **are** warm, wet areas **called**?

Exercise on structure



1 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d . خاص بطلبة الازهر

- The Egyptian Museum by many million tourists every year.
a. visiting b. visits c. visited d. is visited
- Books in that shop over there.
a. selling b. are sold c. sells d. sell
- Ramy TV very often.
a. isn't watched b. don't watch c. are watched d. doesn't watch
- WB Gebel Elba by tourists.
a. isn't visited b. aren't visited c. isn't visiting d. aren't visiting
- SB Hundreds of date palm trees in Egypt.
a. grown b. grow c. are grown d. grows

2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word (s) in brackets :

يحتوي هذا التمرين علي بعض الجمل المجابة للمساعدة في فهم طريقة الحل

- WB Fewer magazines are **sold**....(sell) today by newsagents because of the internet.
الجملة مبنية للمجهول لأنها بدأت **بالمفعول** Fewer magazines الذي يُباع وليس **الفاعل** newsagents
- WB Ice **covers** (cover) the land in polar habitats.
الجملة مبنية للمعلوم لأنها بدأت **بالمفعول** Ice فالثلج هو الذي يغطي المكان
- WB Many new cars are(make) by robots in factories.
- WB Our beaches are(visiting) by thousands of tourists each year.
- WB Squash(doesn't play) by many students.
- WB Many houses (built) in coastal areas.
- WB We(are found) four important wetlands in Egypt.
- WB People(are cut down) a lot of our rainforests every year.
- WB The dates (sold) in many shops in the area.
- WB The Kharga Oasis (surround) by desert, far from the River Nile.
- Our windows (clean) once a month.
- A lot of paper(makes) from wood.



13. My mother (are cooked) our meals.
 14. Arabic (writes) from right to left.
 15. My homework is (did) every week.
 16. We (are spend) too much money on holiday.
 17. More chocolate (eaten) in the USA than in any other country.

Exercise

on lessons 1 & 2

1 Finish the following dialogue.

Tamer and Sherif are talking about the caracal.

Tamer : Which kind of habitat does the caracal live?

Sherif : (1).....

Tamer : A grassland! Are there any caracals in Egypt?

Sherif : (2)..... They are found in the Northern and Eastern deserts of Egypt.

Tamer : (3).....?

Sherif : It has a shape like a cat but it's bigger and has bigger ears.

Tamer : (4).....?

Sherif : Yes, it is very fast.

Tamer : Do you like it?

Sherif : (5).....

2 Read the passage and answer the questions.

Antarctica is the most southern continent in the world. It's like nowhere else on earth. It's much larger than Europe and nearly twice the size of Australia. It's the coldest and windiest place in the world, even colder and windier than the North Pole. Although 98 percent of Antarctica is covered in ice, it is considered a desert. Very few plants grow there, but there is some wildlife, including whales, seals, and penguins. In the summer, the sun shines for 24 hours a day, but in the winter, it's completely dark for about three months. When Captain James Cook sailed around the continent in the 1770s, he found no one living there. Today, a few scientists work in Antarctica, but they only spend fairly short periods of time there. Many of these scientists live and work on the Antarctic Peninsula. This area is the closest part of Antarctica to South America, the continent's nearest neighbour. Many of these



scientists are studying the effects of climate change there.

Scientists think that this cold and lonely place can teach us a lot about the earth and how to keep it safe.

A Choose the correct answer.

- The best title for this passage is “.....”

| | |
|--|---|
| a Antarctica is a large country | b Antarctica is a southern country |
| c Captain James Cook | d Antarctica is a southern continent |
- The underlined word “there” refers to

| | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| a Antarctica | b Egypt | c Europe | d Australia |
|---------------------|----------------|-----------------|--------------------|
- Europe is

| | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| a much larger than Antarctica | b much smaller than Antarctica |
| c nearly twice the size of Australia | |
| d nearly three times the size of Australia | |

B Answer the following questions.

- Who discovered Antarctica?
.....
- There are animals that live in Antarctica. Name three of them.
.....
- Which continent is bigger Australia or Antarctica?
.....

3 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d .

- SB** Warm, wet areas are called a

| | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| a. rainforest | b. desert | c. rock | d. mountain |
|----------------------|------------------|----------------|--------------------|
- A is a piece of rock from space that has landed on Earth.

| | | | |
|---------------|---------------------|----------------|----------------|
| a. bin | b. meteorite | c. list | d. road |
|---------------|---------------------|----------------|----------------|
- Most of the local population depend on fishing. The word local is the opposite of

| | | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
| a. natural | b. important | c. international | d. different |
|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|
- Which word is a synonym of beautiful?

| | | | |
|----------------|---------------|----------------------|---------------|
| a. ugly | b. bad | c. attractive | d. sad |
|----------------|---------------|----------------------|---------------|
- You should put litter in the

| | | | |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| a. street | b. bin | c. ban | d. pan |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|





Key Vocabulary

| | | | | | |
|------------|---------------|------------|----------------|----------|------------------|
| depression | منخفض | preserved | محفوظ / مصون | treat | يعامل |
| fossils | حفريات | UNESCO | منظمة اليونسكو | wonders | عجائب |
| species | نوع / فصيلة | heritage | تراث / ميراث | carriage | عربة / حنطور |
| remote | بعيد | length | طول | owner | مالك |
| valley | وادي | researcher | باحث / دارس | stable | استبل |
| remains | بقايا / أشلاء | emperor | امبراطور | capital | عاصمة / حرف كبير |

Prefixes/ suffixes

Examples

المقاطع البادئة والناهية

أمثلة

| | | | |
|--------|---|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| inter- | تستخدم مع الأفعال والأسماء والصفات والأحوال | international - interaction | دولي - تفاعل |
| un- | غير (تنفي الصفة) | unlucky - uncommon - unable | غير محظوظ - غير شائع - غير قادر |
| mis- | تنفي الفعل | mistreat- misunderstand | يسئ معاملة - يسئ فهم |
| -or | تحول الفعل للاسم | visitor - translator - editor - actor | زائر - مترجم - محرر - ممثل |
| -er | تحول الفعل للاسم | owner - farmer - builder | مالك - فلاح - عامل بناء |
| -ion | تحول الفعل للاسم | depression - creation | منخفض - إبداع |
| -age | تحول الفعل للاسم | package - carriage | عبوة - عربة تجرها الخيول |

Vocabulary Building

Synonyms = المترادفات

Antonyms ✕ المتضادات

| | | | | |
|----------|---------------|-------------|---------|---------------|
| unkind | cruel | غير عطوف | kind | عطوف |
| terrible | very bad | فظيع / مريع | amazing | مدهش / مذهل |
| warm | quite hot | دافئ / حار | cool | معتدل البرودة |
| wet | rainy | رطب / مطير | dry | جاف / يابس |
| lucky | happy | محظوظ | unlucky | غير محظوظ |
| remote | distant / far | بعيد | near | قريب |

Definitions

| | | |
|------------|-------------|--|
| carriage | عربة | something that people travel in, that is pulled by a horse |
| owner | مالك | the owner of something is the person who has bought it |
| stable | استبل | a building where a horse learns what to do |
| treat | يعامل | if you treat someone well, you are nice to them |
| length | طول | how long something is |
| preserved | محفوظ | kept safe from being damaged |
| remote | بعيد | very far from somewhere |
| species | نوع / فصيلة | a group of animals or plants of the same kind |
| depression | منخفض | the land that is below the area around it |
| fossil | حفريات | the remains of animals or plants that lived in the past |

Extra Vocabulary

| | | | | | |
|-----------|--------------|---------------|--------------|-----------|-------------------|
| crocodile | تمساح | international | دولي | building | بناء / مبنى |
| turtle | سلحفاة | name | يُسمى / اسم | southwest | جنوب غرب |
| whale | حوت | discover | يكتشف | driver | سائق |
| pipes | أنابيب | scientist | عالم | problems | مشكلات |
| design | يصمم | once | ذات مرة | during | أثناء |
| surprise | يُدهش / دهشة | technology | تكنولوجيا | land | أرض / يابسة |
| surprised | مدهش | damaged | تالف / معطوب | below | أسفل |
| special | خاص | jar | برطمان | fire | نار / حريق |
| builder | عامل بناء | perhaps | ربما | hole | حفرة / ثقب / فتحة |

Places

| | | | |
|------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|------------------|
| Pantheon | مبنى البانثيون (روما) | The Fayum Depression | منخفض الفيوم |
| the Sphinx | أبو الهول | Wadi al-Hitan | وادي الحيتان |
| Taj Mahal | تاج محل (الهند) | The Great Wall of China | سور الصين العظيم |



Prepositions & Expressions

| | | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| with the help of | بمساعدة | burn down | يحترق عن آخره |
| find out | يكتشف | fall through | يسقط خلال |
| belong to | يخص / ينتمي إلى | take away | يأخذ / يُبعد |
| the same family of | نفس فصيلة الـ .. | drive away | يقود بعيداً |
| As a result | كنتيجة لـ | with sugar and water | بالسكر و الماء |
| a lion with a person's head | أسد برأس إنسان | a UNESCO World Heritage Site | أحد مواقع التراث العالمي لليونسكو |

Conjugation of irregular verbs

Present

Past

P.P.

| | | | |
|-----------|--------------|-------|-------|
| find | يجد | found | found |
| burn | يحرق / يحترق | burnt | burnt |
| build | يبني | built | built |
| take away | يأخذ / يُبعد | took | taken |

Language



1. as a result

كنتيجة لذلك

result in

يؤدي إلى

ex The traffic was very heavy and **as a result** I arrived late.

There was an accident that **resulted in** the death of two passengers.

2. belong to

يخص / ينتمي إلى

belongings

ممتلكات

ex The whales in Wadi al-Hitan **belong to** the same family as camels and giraffes.

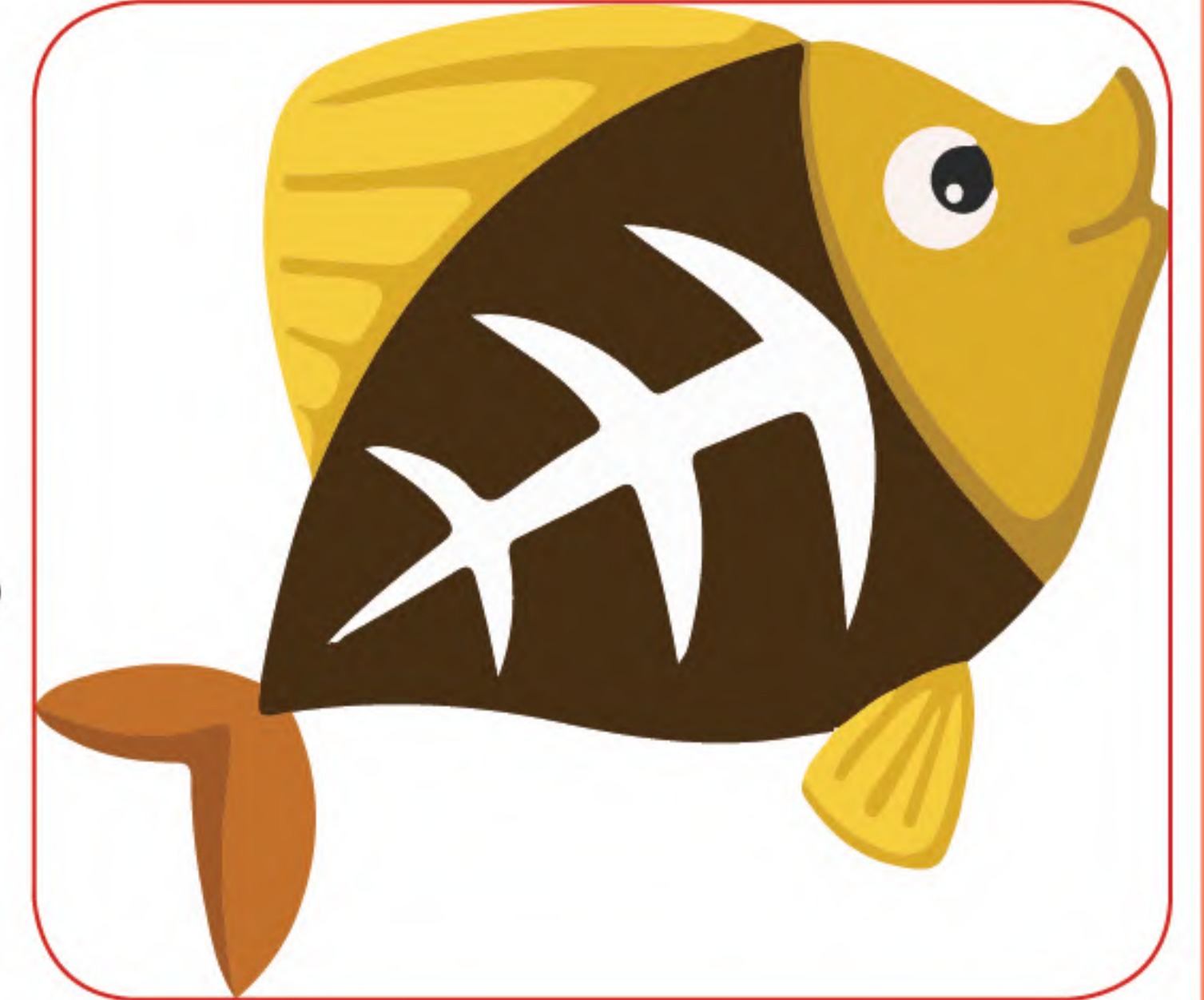
The tourists lost all their **belongings** in the hotel fire.



Reading

lesson 3 SB page 6

The Fayum **Depression** is an area of desert, southwest of Cairo. Many ancient **fossils** are often found here, but the **species** of animal fossil might **surprise** you: crocodiles, turtles and whales. The most amazing **fossils** are the whale fossils. At Wadi al-Hitan, 'The Valley of the Whales', hundreds of **fossils** of ancient **whales** were found by scientists in 1902. The scientists were surprised to find out that these whales had legs, so they once walked on land.



In 2005, the fossils at Wadi al-Hitan were studied by a team of **international** scientists. The fossils were **preserved** really well and some of them were 21 metres in **length**. It was **discovered** that these whales **belong to** the same family of animals as camels and giraffes. The **fossils** are so important that Wadi al-Hitan was called a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 2005. However, it is very **remote**. As a result, it is only visited by about 1,000 people a year.

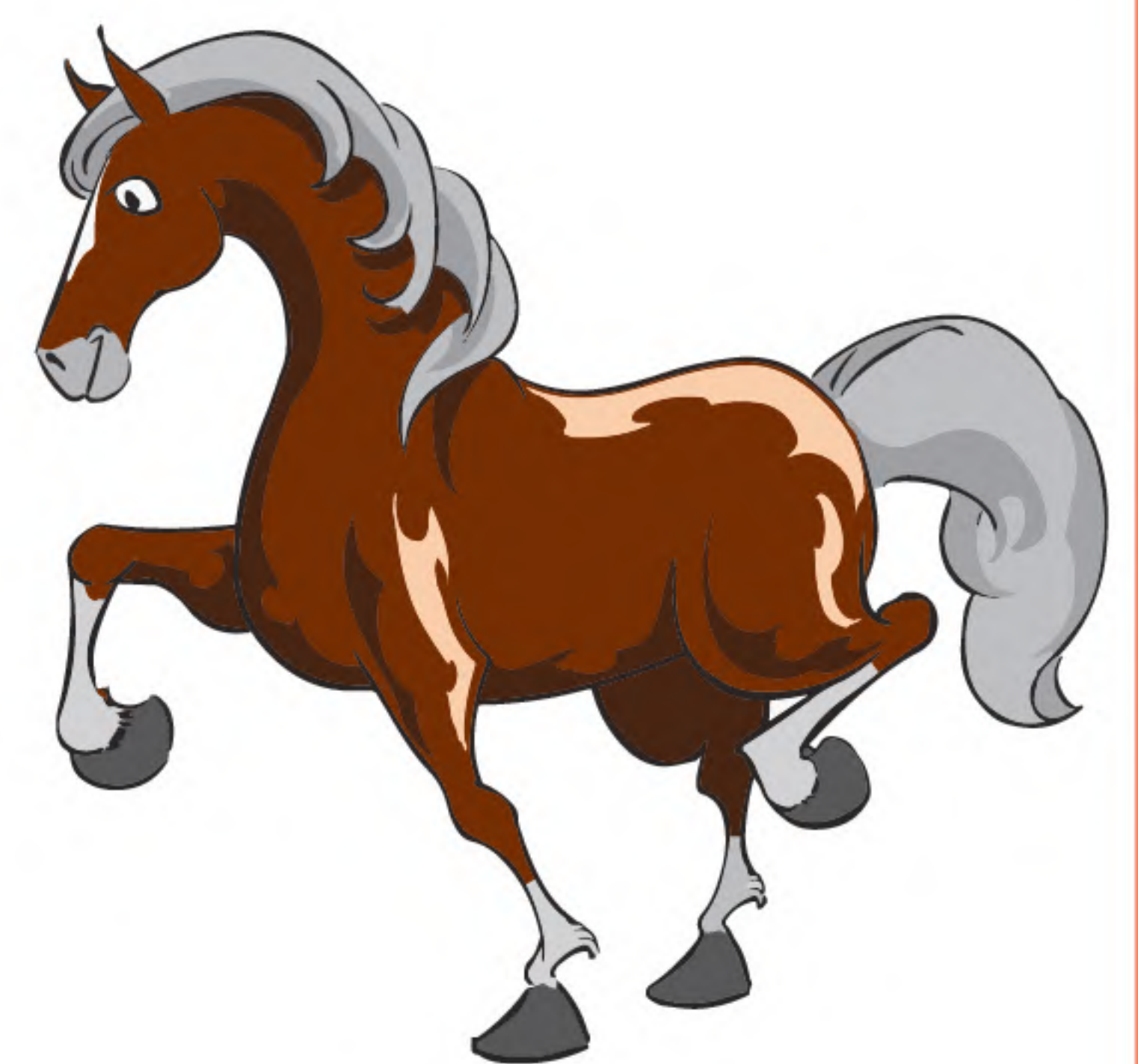
Today, Egyptian scientists are studying some of the **fossils** at Mansoura University using some of the latest technology, and they hope to learn more about these **amazing** whales of the desert.

lesson 4 SB page 8

Black Beauty

By Anna Sewell

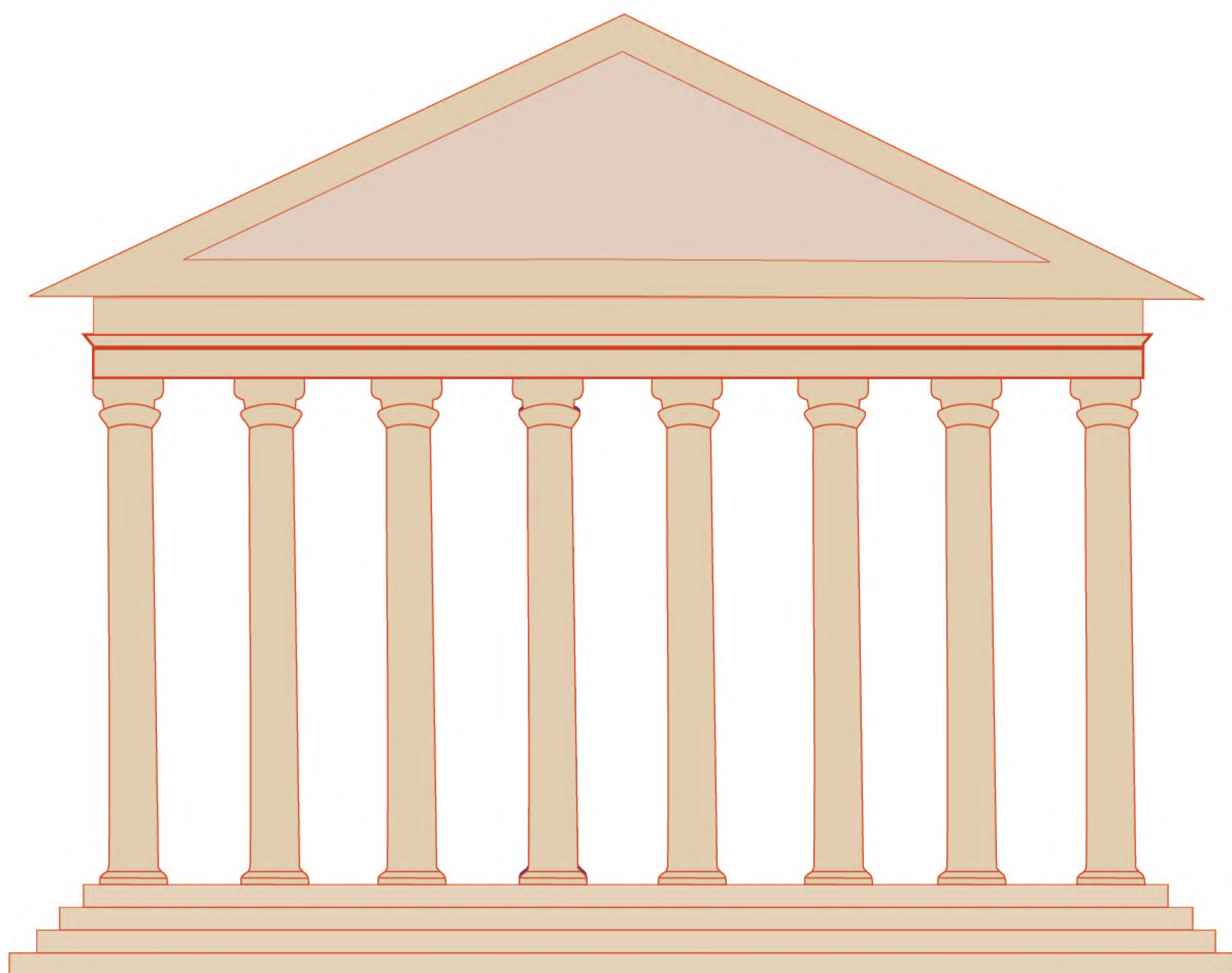
The next winter was very hard for all the horses. The **weather** was **terrible**. There was rain every day and it was often **windy**. Some of the drivers were very **poor**, so their horses worked all night. Other horses did not have **stables**. They stayed out all night and got wet and **cold**. I was **lucky** because Jerry was a kind owner and I was always put in a warm stable. One day Jerry and I **waited** for work next to a park. I watched as an old carriage **drove up** next to us. It was **pulled** by a horse who was thin and looked tired. I looked again and saw that it was my old friend, Ginger. She looked terrible. We talked for a short time. Ginger was very unhappy. She had had many different homes and worked very hard. All her owners were unkind to her and **treated** her badly. 'You're my only friend' Ginger told me before her **owner** drove her away. I understood that I had a much better life than many other horses.





Reading

lesson 3 WB page 72



The first Pantheon in Rome was built in around 27 BCE. However, it was **burnt down** by a **fire** in around 80 CE. The building that we know today was built by Emperor Hadrian in around 120 CE. It was **designed with the help of** a famous Greek **builder**, who was called Apollodorus of Damascus. Perhaps the most amazing part of the building is a large **hole** in the **roof**. The hole was used to give the building **light**. Sometimes, **rain** falls through the hole, too. However, today, water was **taken away** by special **pipes** in the floor.

Exercise on vocabulary



1 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d .

- The antonym of the word 'lucky' is
a luckier **b** unlucky **c** luckless **d** b and c
- The place where a farmer keeps his horses is called a
a carriage **b** rainforest **c** stable **d** statue
- WB** In the past, people didn't use to travel by car, they took a horse and
a carriage **b** lorry **c** plane **d** carrier
- My grandmother had six children and treated them all the same. She was always kind. The word treat means
a deal with **b** give medical care **c** kill **d** hate



5. **WB** Who is the of this car? It should not be parked here.
 a engine b carriage c owner d emperor
6. The opposite of the word cruel is
 a unkind b unpleasant c kind d unhappy
7. The word 'terrible' means
 a fantastic b very warm c very easy d very bad
8. The suffix is added to the verb " depress " to make a noun.
 a tion b less c ive d ion
9. A carriage is something that people travel in, that is by a horse.
 a pulled b lifted c drowned d pushed
10. The prefix gives the opposite of the word common.
 a ly b dis c un d in
11. Take an umbrella or you'll get wet. The antonym of "wet" is
 a fry b dry c fried d rainy
12. There was rain every day and it was often windy. The word "windy" here is a/an.....
 a adjective b noun c adverb d verb
13. Some of the horses' owners were poor so they had to work at night. The synonym of "poor" is.....
 a full b rich c needy d greedy
14. The remains of animals or plants that lived in the past are called.....
 a species b fossils c stables d whales
15. None of Ginger's owners treated her well. "...." can be the antonym of "owner".
 a emperor b tenant c possessor d landowner
16. A/An is the land that is below the area around it.
 a depression b stable c capital d mountain

2 Read and complete the text with words from the following list. (4 marks)

fossil – wonders – wanders – experience – expert – Depression

Tourists have come to Egypt for hundreds of years to see the (1)..... of the ancient world such as the pyramids , temples and other monuments. It is a wonderful (2)..... for them. Tourists have also come to see the wonderful natural world such as the Fayum (3)..... which is an area of desert, southwest of Cairo. Many ancient fossils are often found here but the species of animal (4)..... might surprise you.



Grammar

1 Past Simple Tense

يعبر زمن الماضي البسيط عن حدث بدأ في الماضي وانتهى.

Form

التكوين

عند تكوين الماضي البسيط نقسم الفعل الى نوعين كالتالي

غير منتظم

منتظم

نحفظ التصريف الثاني للفعل

نضيف **ied \ ed \ d** للفعل

ride → rode
go → went

play → played
start → started

ex I **went** to school this morning.

- I **played** football this morning.

- The match **was** very interesting.

- We **visited** Aswan yesterday.

Negation

النفي

عند النفي في زمن الماضي البسيط :

فعل في المصدر + **didn't** + فاعل .

rode → **didn't** ride
went → **didn't** go

played → **didn't** play
started → **didn't** start

ex I **didn't go** to the museum last night. - I **didn't have** breakfast.

Interrogative صيغة الاستفهام

لعمل سؤال في زمن الماضي البسيط :

? فعل في المصدر + فاعل + **Did** / ? فعل في المصدر + فاعل + **Wh + did**

ex Where **did** his friends **go** last weekend? - They **went** to the shopping centre.
Did they **go** shopping? - No, they **didn't**

2 The Past Simple Passive

المبني للمجهول في زمن الماضي البسيط : اذا بدأت الجملة بـ (المفعول) نستخدم هذه الصيغة :

الفاعل + by + **p.p.** + **was / were (not) +** مفعول

ex Hundreds of fossils of ancient whales **were found** in 1902.

The city of Petra **was named** as one of the new Seven Wonders.

The homework **was done** yesterday by my little brother.

لعمل سؤال في المبني للمجهول .

Wh + **was/were** + object + **P.P.**?

ex **Were** these chairs **made** in China? - What **was** The city of Petra **named**?

Exercise on structure



1 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d . خاص بطلبة الازهر

1. 'How old is this house?' 'It in 1981.'

a is built b was building c built d was built

2. My grandfather was a builder. He this house in 1981.

a builds b was building c built d was built

3. 'Did you go to the party?' 'No, I '

a was invited b did c wasn't invited d didn't invite

4. While I was on holiday, my camera from my hotel room.

a steal b stole c was stolen d is stolen

5. Somebody me of stealing money.

a was accused b accused c accuse d wasn't accused

2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word (s) in brackets :

يحتوي هذا التمرين علي بعض الجمل المجابة للمساعدة في فهم طريقة الحل

1. Your homework wasn't **done** ... (did) last week.

الجملة مبنية للمجهول لأنها بدأت بالمفعول Your homework وليس الفاعل you



2. The letter **was sent** (**send**) last Friday.

الجملة مبنية للمجهول لأنها بدأت **بالمفعول** the letter الجملة في الماضي لوجد كلمة last Friday

3. When was television (**invent**) ?

4. Two hundred people (**employed**) by the company last year.

5. Mona had an accident. She (**fall**) off her bike.

6. I haven't seen these flowers before. What (**they / call**)?

7. The builders (**be**) given another month to finish the work.

8. Some flowers (**sent**) to my mother last week.

9. Ahmed (**given**) his sister a nice present.

10. Tea (**drink**) in many countries every day.

11. The tower (**built**) in 1703.

12. Who (**be / made / it**) by?

13. Some old coins (**found**) in a field near here.

14. T-shirts were first (**wear**) in the 19th century.

Exercise

on lessons 3 & 4

1 Finish the following dialogue.

Nabila : Hi, Noha. How are things?

Noha : (1).....

Nabila : How was your holiday ?

Noha : (2).....

Nabila : (3)..... ?

Noha : We went to the Wadi Al-Hitan. It's such an amazing place.

Nabila : Really! Did you go with your friends?

Noha : (4)..... . I went with my cousins.

Nabila : (5)..... ?

Noha : Yes. I'll post them on my Facebook today. You can check them out.

Nabila : That would be great.

2 Read and complete the text with words from the following list. (4 marks)

protection – art – was invented – invented – artist – until

People all around the world use umbrellas. Someone (1)..... the basic umbrella over 4-000 years ago. We see umbrellas in ancient (2)..... from Greece, Egypt and China. People designed the first umbrellas for (3)..... from the sun. People didn't use umbrellas in Europe (4)..... the 18th century. Passengers leave about 80,000 umbrellas on the London Underground every year.

3 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d .

- The antonym of remote is
a far **b** distant **c** close **d** tear
- A group of animals or plants of the same kind is called
a space **b** species **c** spices **d** places
- Very old monuments can be seen in the Egyptian Museum. Very old can be replaced by
a modern **b** ancient **c** delicious **d** malignant
- The synonym of international is
a local **b** national **c** global **d** special
- Ginger's owners in the past were cruel, so she was very unhappy. The word "cruel" in the previous sentence means
a understanding **b** friendly **c** kind **d** unkind
- The synonym of "terrible" is
a nice **b** awful **c** fantastic **d** smart
- A / An is something that people travel in, that is pulled by a horse.
a ferry **b** chariot **c** carriage **d** aeroplane
- When something is quite hot, it is
a boiling **b** warm **c** worm **d** warn
- We add the prefix to the verb treat to give the opposite.
a dis **b** un **c** mis **d** im
- The suffix changes the verb treat into a noun.
a -ment **b** -ness **c** -ion **d** -ship

4 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word (s) in brackets :

- The most (**amaze**) fossils are the whale fossils at Wadi al-Hitan.
- The scientists were (**surprise**) to find out that these whales had legs.
- In 2005, the fossils at Wadi al-Hitan (**study**) by a team of international scientists.
- The Taj Mahal (**build**) by Shah Jahan between 1631 and 1648.
- The statue of the sphinx (**make**) like a lion with a person's head.



Key Vocabulary

| | | | | | |
|---------------|---------------|-----------------|------------|------------|--------------|
| endangered | مهددة بالخطر | personification | تجسيد | label | ملصق / تسمية |
| deforestation | إزالة الغابات | aim | هدف، تصويب | fur | فراء |
| introduction | مقدمة | heading | عنوان | population | عدد السكان |
| skills | مهارات | lifestyle | أسلوب حياة | mongoose | نمس |

Prefixes/ suffixes

Examples

المقاطع البادئة والناهية

أمثلة

| | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| -ed | تحول الفعل لصفة | confused - endangered | مرتبك - معرض للخطر |
| -able | تحول الكلمة لصفة | suitable | مناسب |
| -ing | تحول الكلمة لصفة أو اسم | building | مبنى |
| -ation -tion | تحول الفعل لاسم | deforestation direction - introduction | إزالة الغابات اتجاه - مقدمة |

Vocabulary Building

Synonyms = المترادفات

Antonyms ✕ المتضادات

| | | | | |
|-----------|-----------------|------------|-------------|-----------------------|
| confused | مرتبك | puzzled | صافٍ - هادئ | clear headed - calm |
| suitable | مناسب | proper | غير مناسب | unsuitable |
| active | نشط | energetic | غير نشط | inactive - lazy |
| the young | الشباب - الصغار | youth | كبار السن | the old - the elderly |
| able | قادر على | capable | غير قادر | unable - incapable |
| sure | متأكد | certain | غير متأكد | unsure - uncertain |
| small | صغير | little | كبير | large - big |
| different | مختلف | dissimilar | متشابه | similar |

Definitions

| | | |
|---------------|---------------|--|
| active | نشط | someone who is active can move and do things easily |
| deforestation | إزالة الغابات | the cutting down of trees in a large area, or the destruction of forests by people |
| frog | ضفدع | a small, green animal with long back legs that lives in or near water |
| fur | فرو | the thick hair that covers the body of an animal |
| mongoose | النمس | a small animal with a long body and tail, which lives in Africa and Asia |
| label | تسمية | a word or phrase to explain things in a picture, diagram, etc. |
| confused | مرتبك | unable to understand something clearly |

Extra Vocabulary

| | | | | | |
|------------|-------|----------------|-----------------|-----------|------------|
| volcano | بركان | explain | يشرح | bite | يعض |
| photograph | صورة | understand | يفهم | ground | أرض |
| organise | ينظم | repeat | يكرر | control | يسيطر |
| tail | ذيل | thick | سميك | seeds | بذور |
| confused | مرتبك | tongue-twister | كلمة صعبة النطق | active | نشط |
| suitable | مناسب | danger | خطر | form | يشكل - شكل |
| try | يحاول | fight | يقاتل | invent | يخترع |
| text | نص | kill | يقتل | hole | حفرة |
| role | دور | the young | الشباب - الصغار | direction | اتجاه |

Prepositions & Expressions

| | | | |
|---|----------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| ask for directions | يسأل عن الاتجاهات | parts of | أجزاء من |
| discuss an opinion | يناقش الرأي | loss of | فقدان |
| give an example | يعطي مثالاً | during the day | خلال اليوم |
| There are about | يوجد حوالي | look after | يعتني بـ |
| Say it a different way | قلها بطريقة مختلفة | in large groups | في جماعات كبيرة |
| I'm not sure what you meant by that. | لست متأكدًا مما تعنيه بذلك | in the wild | في البرية |
| I see | فهمت | up to | تصل إلى |



Conjugation of irregular verbs

Present

fight

يقاتل

fought

understand

يفهم

understood

give

يعطي

gave

say

يقول

said

mean

يقصد - يعني

meant

Past

P.P.

fought

understood

given

said

meant

Language Functions

لطلب أو اعطاء توضيحاً - للسؤال عن الاتجاهات.

Ask for or give clarification

I'm still confused. Could you say that another way?

أنا مازلت في حيرة. هل يمكنك أن تقول ذلك بطريقة أخرى؟

I'm sorry, but I'm not sure what you mean by that.

أنا آسف، لكنني لست متأكدًا مما تعنيه بذلك.

Could you give me an example?

هل بإمكانك إعطائي مثالاً؟

When you say street, do you mean road?

عندما تقول شارع، هل تقصد الطريق؟

Ah, I see. I understand that now.

أه لقد فهمت. أنا أفهم ذلك الآن.

I mean that it is very difficult to say.

أعني أنه من الصعب جداً قولها.

Ask for directions

How do I get from the school to the supermarket?

كيف أصل من المدرسة إلى السوبر ماركت؟

Take the second turning, the supermarket is next to the bank.

خذ المنعطف الثاني، السوبر ماركت بجوار البنك.

Write what would you say in each of the following situations: خاص بطلبة الازهر

1. Your friend wants to know how to get from the bank to the new hotel.

.....

2. You ask your sister about the directions to the school.

.....

3. You want your friend to explain a sum another way.

.....

4. You tell your teacher that you understand the new lesson now.

.....

5. Your cousin says that the Pyramids aren't famous. You have another opinion.

.....



Introduction

There are about 30 different **species** of **mongooses** in the world.

Appearance

A mongoose has a long body, with short legs and a long tail. Their bodies are covered by thick fur.

Skills

Mongooses can see and hear very well, which helps them to find food and **avoid** danger. Mongooses are famous for **fighting** snakes. They are able to kill snakes by **biting** them.

Habitat

The mongoose is found in Africa, Asia and **parts of** Europe. It lives in forests, wetlands or **grasslands**, under the ground or rocks. In the 1800s, mongooses were taken to live in several islands in Hawaii and the Caribbean to control the rat populations there.

However, they are **endangered**, mainly because of **deforestation** and loss of **habitat**.

Mongooses eat small animals such as rats, birds, frogs and lizards, and also **seeds**, **eggs** and nuts.

Lifestyle

Mongooses are active during the day and sleep **at night**. Although some live alone, many live in **large groups** of up to 50, where each one has a **role** to play: some hunt and others look after **the young**. They can live for up to ten years in the wild.

lesson 7 SB page 11

Much of the south of England is a coastal habitat next to the sea. Today, sheep and cows enjoy the green **grassland** where they can eat. However, 250 million years ago, part of this **coast** was very different. It was then a hot, **wetland** habitat where animals like **crocodiles** lived in the wet land. We know this because hundreds of **fossils** are often found here. Many of them are very well **preserved** so scientists can study many species of animals from long ago.



Listening

lesson 5 WB page 74



Hania: The sentence in this poem is a **tongue-twister**.

Malak: Tongue-twister? I'm sorry, but I'm not sure **understand** what you **mean** by that

Hania: I **mean** that it is very **difficult** to say.

Malak: Could you give me an example?

Hania: Yes, I read it: She sells sea **shells** on the sea shore.

Malak: So when you say it's a tongue-twister, do you mean the letters are all the same?

Hania: They aren't all the same, but they are hard to read.

Malak: No. I'm still **confused**. Could you say that another way?

Hania: OK. In a tongue-twister, the words are **hard to say** together quickly.

Malak: Ah, I see. I understand that now.



Reading

lesson 6 WB page 75

Appearance

The caracal is a beautiful **gold-coloured** wild cat with large **ears**. Caracals are not very big - they grow to about 90 centimetres long.

Skills

Caracals large ears help them to hear very well. They also have a lot of **fur** on their **feet**, which makes it difficult for other animals to hear them when they are trying to **catch** them. Caracals can also jump very high and are able to climb trees.

Habitat

Caracals are found in many places in Africa and the Middle East. They live in **deserts**, but also in grasslands and **forests**.

Food

Caracals catch and eat many animals, including mongooses, birds and rabbits.

Lifestyle

Caracals are usually **active** during the night and most live alone. Mother caracals often live in holes that are made by other animals. Caracals usually have between three and six babies (**called kittens**), who stay with their mother for about ten months.

Caracals can live for **up to** 12 years in the wild.



Exercise on vocabulary



1 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d .

1. The word “confused” is most dissimilar to
 a. bad b. proper c. puzzled d. calm
2. To change the meaning of the word “build”, we add the suffix
 a. -est b. -ing c. -re d. -al
3. To make an adjective from the verb “suit” , we add
 a. -able b. -le c. -ive d. -ing
4. To give the opposite of the word “active”, we add the prefix
 a. un- b. im- c. re- d. in-
5. A is a word or phrase to explain things in a picture, diagram, etc.
 a. skill b. building c. label d. lifestyle
6. The words and energetic are synonyms.
 a. large b. active c. puzzled d. lazy
7. is the thick hair that covers the body of an animal.
 a. A word b. A shore c. A tongue d. Fur
8. Caracals are usually active during the night. The opposite of “active “ is
 a. old b. calm c. lazy d. sure
9. The word “different” is most opposite to
 a. large b. similar c. dissimilar d. big
10. A is a small, green animal with long back legs that lives in or near water.
 a. kitten b. mongoose c. caracal d. frog
11. The word “suitable” is closest in meaning to the word “.....” .
 a. capable b. proper c. certain d. calm
12. To be is to be unable to understand something clearly.
 a. clear headed b. confused c. active d. inactive
13. is the cutting down of trees in a large area, or the destruction of forests by people.
 a. A grassland b. Food c. Deforestation d. A habitat
14. “Catch” and “hunt” are
 a. synonyms b. antonyms c. opposites d. prefixes
15. A/An person is someone who can move and do things easily.
 a. unsuitable b. sure c. active d. small

1 Finish the following dialogue.

Hania and Malak are talking about a poem.

Hania :The sentence in this poem is a tongue-twister.

Malak :Tongue-twister? What do you mean?

Hania :(1).....

Malak : Difficult to say! (2).....?

Hania :Yes, I read it: She sells sea shells on the sea shore.

Malak :So when you say it's a tongue-twister, do you mean the letters are all the same?

Hania :They aren't all the same, but (3).....

Malak : (4).....?

Hania : OK. In a tongue-twister, the words are hard to say together quickly.

Malak : (5).....

2 Read and complete the text with words from the following list. SB

coastal - fossils - grasslands - preserved - species - wetland

Much of the south of England is a coastal habitat next to the sea. Today, sheep and cows enjoy the green (1)..... where they can eat. However, 250 million years ago, part of this coast was very different. It was then a hot, (2)..... habitat where animals like crocodiles lived in the wet land. We know this because hundreds of (3)..... are often found here. Many of them are very well (4)..... so scientists can study many species of animals from long ago.

3 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d .

- SB There are about 30 different of mongooses in the world.
a. grasslands b. species c. spaces d. coasts
- SB Mongooses are..... , mainly because of deforestation and loss of habitat.
a. cheerful b. safe c. endangered d. secured
- SB Many mongooses live in large groups of 50.
a. up to b. to up c. with to d. in
- "....." and "tiny" are words that have near meanings.
a. Big b. Large c. Small d. Giant

5. A is a small animal with a long body and tail, which lives in Africa and Asia.
 a. mongoose b. snake c. frog d. cow
6. The verb “deforest” can be a noun by adding
 a. -ment b. -less c. -tion d. -ation
7. The word “introduction” is formed from the verb
 a. introducing b. introduce c. introductory d. introduced
8. “Confused” and “calm” are
 a. suffixes b. synonyms c. opposites d. verbs
9. The word “deforest” is most dissimilar to
 a. plant b. cut c. destroy d. close
10. To change the meaning of the word “suitable”, we add the prefix
 a. in- b. un- c. re- d. less-

4 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word (s) in brackets :

1. **SB** This school (**built**) five years ago.
2. **SB** These trees (**plant**) by clever school boys last summer.
3. **SB** Who (**break**) the glass of this window?
4. **SB** It is a nice photo; it (**take**) by my brother two days ago.
5. **SB** New roads (**build**) all over Egypt every year.
6. In the past, people didn't (**used**) to travel by car, they took a horse and carriage.
7. **SB** The Pyramids (**visit**) tourists by thousands of every month.
8. **SB** The high heat (**cause**) the forest fires last month.

5 Write ONE HUNDRED and TEN (110) words on:

“A short story you have read”

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



Review on

مراجعة علي اهم ما جاء بالوحدة



Vocabulary

| | | | | | |
|---------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------|------------------|
| areas | مناطق | Earth | الأرض | ocean | محيط |
| coastal | ساحلي | rainforest | غابة استوائية | orangutan | انسان الغابة |
| deforestation | إزالة الغابات | aim | هدف - تصويب | fur | فراء |
| depression | منخفض | preserved | محفوظ - مصون | treat | يعامل |
| endangered | مهددة بالخطر | personification | تجسيد | label | ملصق - تسمية |
| fossils | حفريات | UNESCO | منظمة اليونسكو | wonders | عجائب |
| grassland | أرض عشبية | research | بحث علمي - يبحث | turtle | سلحفاة |
| introduction | مقدمة | heading | عنوان | population | عدد السكان |
| polar | قطبي | desert | صحراء | polar bears | دببة قطبية |
| rain | تمطر - مطر | lake | بحيرة | habitat | موطن |
| remains | بقايا / أشياء | emperor | امبراطور | capital | عاصمة / حرف كبير |
| remote | بعيد | length | طول | owner | مالك |
| skills | مهارات | lifestyle | أسلوب الحياة | mongoose | نمس |
| species | نوع / فصيلة | heritage | تراث - ميراث | carriage | عربة - حنطور |
| valley | وادي | researcher | باحث - دارس | stable | اسطبل |
| wetland | أرض رطبة | frog | ضفدع | caracal | كاراكال |

Prefixes/ suffixes

Examples

المقاطع البادئة والناهية

أمثلة

| | | | |
|-------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| -er | تحول الفعل لاسم | owner - farmer - builder | مالك - فلاح - عامل بناء |
| -ion | تحول الفعل لاسم | depression - creation | منخفض - إبداع |
| -age | تحول الفعل لاسم | package - carriage | عبوة - عربة تجرها الخيول |
| -ed | تحول الفعل لصفة | confused - endangered | مرتبك - معرض للخطر |
| -able | تحول الكلمة لصفة | suitable | مناسب |
| -ing | تحول الكلمة لصفة أو اسم | building | مبنى |
| un- | غير (تنفي الصفة) | unlucky - uncommon - unable | غير محظوظ - غير شائع - غير قادر |
| mis- | تنفي الفعل | mistreat- misunderstand | يسئ معاملة - يسئ فهم |

Vocabulary Building

Synonyms = المترادفات

Antonyms ✕ المتضادات

| | | | | |
|-----------|-------------|-----------------------|---------------|---------------------|
| unkind | غير عطوف | cruel | عطوف | kind |
| hard | صعب | difficult | سهل | easy |
| terrible | مريع / فظيع | very bad | مدهش / مذهل | amazing |
| warm | دافئ / حار | quite hot | معتدل البرودة | cool |
| wet | رطب / مطير | rainy | جاف / يابس | dry |
| lucky | محظوظ | happy | غير محظوظ | unlucky |
| confused | مرتبك | puzzled | صافٍ - هادئ | clear headed - calm |
| suitable | مناسب | proper | غير مناسب | unsuitable |
| active | نشط | energetic | غير نشط | inactive - lazy |
| modern | حديث | new | قديم | old - nonmodern |
| beautiful | جميل | handsome - attractive | قبيح | ugly |
| build | يبنى | create - make | يدمر | destroy |
| remote | بعيد | distant / far | قريب | near |

Language

١. المبني للمجهول في زمن المضارع البسيط : اذا بدأت الجملة بـ (المفعول) نستخدم هذه الصيغة:

الفاعل + by + **p.p.** + **am / is/ are (not) +** مفعول

ex These areas **are known** as polar habitats. - Warm, wet areas **are called** a rainforest.

٢. المبني للمجهول في زمن الماضي البسيط : اذا بدأت الجملة بـ (المفعول) نستخدم هذه الصيغة:

الفاعل + by + **p.p.** + **was /were (not) +** مفعول

ex Hundreds of fossils of ancient whales **were found** in 1902.

The city of Petra **was named** as one of the new Seven Wonders.



Test on Unit 7



A Language Functions (5 marks)

1 Finish the following dialogue. (5 marks)

- Khaled** :Hello, Ibrahim! How are you?
Ibrahim :Hello, Khaled! I'm fine.And you?
Khaled :I'm fine, too? Where did you go last mid-year holiday?
Ibrahim : (1)
Khaled :Wow! The Book Fair. (2)?
Ibrahim :Sure, I bought some interesting stories and a dictionary.
Khaled :I know you are a bookworm, aren't you?
Ibrahim :Yes, I am.And (3)?
Khaled : (4)
Ibrahim :Fantastic! What did you do in Luxor?
Khaled : (5)

B Reading Comprehension (10 marks)

2 Read and complete the text with words from the following list. (4 marks)

famous - locate - located - natural - soldiers - tourists

Egypt is a wonderful country in Africa. It is (1) in the northeast of Africa. It is (2) for its monuments and (3) wonders.About 14 million (4) visit Egypt every year. Moreover, Egypt's people are friendly and hospitable.

3 Read the text, then answer the questions. (6 marks)

Travelling is many experiences in one. It enables you to do things different from your daily routine. It's a way to learn and grow within oneself and grow with other people by learning about something or someone new. Travelling is an opportunity to communicate with different persons . Through communication and understanding, travelling can provide a way to bring people together. Travelling is important for human happiness and mental health. Studies show that travelling can be great for mental health. It helps people get a greater understanding of themselves and to build relationships. One of the best things about visiting a new place is the food. Travelling is a great way to learn about different dishes . When travelling to a country , it is important to learn some necessary words such



as: hello, goodbye, please, thank you, and bathroom. It's a great way to show cultures with one another. Travelling gives a great amount of information about different cultures.

A Choose the correct answer.

- The passage is mainly about ".....".
 (a) Food (b) The mental health (c) Travelling (d) Culture
- Travelling can bring people together through
 (a) surfing the internet (b) communication
 (c) understanding (d) b& c
- How can travelling be great for mental health?
 (a) It is important to learn some necessary words.
 (b) It's a great way to share cultures with one another.
 (c) It helps people get a greater understanding of themselves.
 (d) It enables you to do different things.

B Answer the following questions.

- Infer from the text what it is necessary for people to learn when they travel .

- Summarize the importance of travelling in three sentences .

- Would you prefer to travel online or out of the country in the future? Why?

Vocabulary and Structures (8 marks)


4 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d . (3 marks)

- When something is kept safe from being damaged, it is
 a. preserved b. observed c. reserved d. curved
- A /An..... is a long, thin piece of metal or plastic, used to carry water, gas, etc.
 a. pipe b. pump c. valley d. wall
- We add the suffix to change the word coast into an adjective.
 a. -ial b. -ual c. -al d. -ful
- Wise people do not destroy plants or trees. The word "destroy" means
 a. manage b. damage c. cabbage d. grow
- The word "known" can be a synonym for
 a. obscure b. poor c. famous d. unknown
- The antonym for "ancient" is
 a. past b. old-fashioned c. different d. modern



2 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word (s) in brackets :

(4 marks)

1. The Kharga Oasis(surround) by desert, far from the River Nile.
2. Who was the radio (invent) by?
3.  When was the Great Wall of China (build)?
4. Caracals' large ears help them to hear very (good).
5. We don't know how the stones for the pyramids (carry) to Giza.

Writing (7 marks)

6 Write ONE HUNDRED and TEN (110) words on:

(7 marks)

" A review about a holiday that you enjoyed a lot "

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